

# Commercial



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## WILCOX MAKES BIG FIGHT FOR DAVID KALAUOKALANI

Threatens and Browbeats the Young Men of the Party and Wins His Point.

Reformers Quit in the Face of Disruption and Agree to Changes Which Will Bring Harmony.

WILCOX battled for his friend Kalauokalani right royally yesterday, and for an hour, pouring hot shot into the ranks of those who are opposed to him, was led into utterances which show how divided are the wings of the Home Rule party. It was a battle for the life, and that it was won from a larger force is due to the fact alone that the young men, insulted and browbeaten, were willing to surrender to prevent a split in the ranks.

Speeches marked the last session of the Home Rule convention yesterday and two were remarkable. One by Wilcox closed the session, and the other was that of the newly arrived assistant to Wilcox, Cayless, who could hardly find words in which to sing the praises of the Delegate, in whom the clerk of the Senate found the apotheosis of manhood and statesmanship. Wilcox snapped the whip above the heads of his delegates, threatening them, if they insisted upon revision of the constitution and throwing out of the presidency his friend Kalauokalani, with dismissal of the convention and a new party which he would call together. Before the impassioned utterances of the Delegate the reformers of the party sat mute and realizing that disruption meant defeat, quit.

While the adjournment was put through by Kalauokalani with several of the reformers claiming the floor, at a conference last night it is understood that the young men conceded that there should be nothing radical done at this time, but that their most important changes should become effective at the annual meeting in January. The clause of the new constitution, to be adopted this morning, which caused the trouble, was that which provides that the president should be elected at this convention, to serve for two years. This meant the downfall of Kalauokalani, and the agreement to let the election go over is a concession in the interests of harmony.

Wilcox again showed the depths to which he will go to achieve his ends, as during his discussion of the leper bill, which he defended, he made the assertion that the children of Hawaiians were now being inoculated with the virus of leprosy through the vaccination process, so that the disease was cropping out each day. He said once put the lepers under control of the national Government, and within ten years there would be found medicine which would result in cures, while at the present time there was no adequate care given to the unfortunate. He characterized their food as "rotten," and said his plan was fought by "missionaries," whose store bills would be affected by the loss of custom if the United States should undertake the provision for the sufferers.

The morning session was short, the time being given to the consideration of the platform, which in its approved shape was read and passed at the afternoon session. It was read by sections at the morning session and its consideration produced some amusing features. One old man, a delegate from out of town, insisted that there should be read the county bill which was passed by the last Legislature. This caused some laughter owing to the size of the bill which would take two days to read before anybody. J. Kanui, the father of his party, introduced a plank calling for the immediate issuance of \$25,000,000 in greenbacks for the purpose of carrying through the work of the improvements which are contemplated in the bill, and in support of his idea insisted that there seemed no other way in which to get the cash.

George Markham wanted a preamble similar to the Declaration of Independence put into the platform, but the

convention could not see it that way. There was no end of debate, all amounting to nothing, and then the platform went over to the afternoon session for the purpose of adoption as a whole, the committee on reorganization promising that it would have a report ready at that time.

When the convention met again John Wise, for the committee, read the report and platform. The report of the committee said that the platform appended comprised the principles upon which the fight should be made, and embodied a suggestion that there be appointed two committees, one to frame legislation for submission to the next Legislature and the other to act as a reception committee to meet the commission of Senators which is to make a visit to the Islands soon, and ask from them such rights and privileges as may be deemed wise. The platform with its preamble is given below.

As soon as the platform had been read Wilcox took the floor and began to explain the difficulties in the way of attempting to carry through the reforms which are suggested in it. He spoke at length, saying in part:

"The United States is not giving away money for the asking, and it is very hard to get through Congress a bill appropriating funds for building Custom Houses and postoffices. The Government here holds on to the light-houses and the Federal Government will not build more until the control has passed to it. The United States gets all the revenue from the Custom House and this Territory cannot get a single cent of it.

"The law lets every state and territory look out for itself. As for a new insane asylum, that we must provide for ourselves. If we could build a school and provide a farm it might be possible to secure an appropriation of \$30,000 or \$35,000 for its support. There is no use putting down such things for me to work over, for it will not be possible for me to succeed. It was impossible to get \$14,000 to rebuild the postoffice as estimated. The people of these Islands would be fools to rebuild the postoffice building, for it belongs to the Government. Look at the Rapid Transit. The Government has nothing to do with that but it is trying to help the Rapid Transit owners."

Bipikane interrupted to say that Wilcox was at fault for not telling the members of the party what was possible, and then such things would not get into the platform. Continuing, Wilcox said:

"I worked hard for the money to erect the naval station at Pearl City. I helped to try and get the money put into the appropriation bill, but the United States Government will not enter into any agreement until the land has been purchased, surveyed and made ready for the buildings. The United States don't give its money blindly, but insists on everything being ready."

Here Wilcox was interrupted again by a drunken man who finally had to be put out, who insisted on crying out: "You'll be elected again. You'll be the King yet."

Wise agreed that the words, referring to custom houses, postoffices, insane asylums and light-houses be stricken out and this was done. Wilcox then took up the explanation of his leper settlement bill, saying in part:

"When I tried to have the Molokai settlement taken under the charge of the Marine Hospital service of the United States, the people over there said that they had no lepers. I wanted the Molokai lepers taken by the United States, as then they would have better care and better food. All this costs money, which we do not have but the United States is perfectly able to pay. In the whole United States there are now said to be 300 lepers. There may be 600 as some of them are in hiding. I tell you it hurt my feelings when I heard that the poor unfortunate on Molokai were being fed on rotten, stinking salmon, and even that their clothes were filthy and poor. If the United States had the control of the settlement there would be nothing of this. Why, the reason why people here are fighting against this measure is that there would be taken out of

their stores the trade which now goes to them from the settlement. The United States would then furnish everything and they would lose the sale of the goods. If the people from the United States were sent to Molokai they would not eat the food which is now supplied. The physicians of the Board of Health are now, through vaccination, putting the disease into the young children so they will continue the disease for all time. If the settlement was under the control of the United States the patients would have the best of medicines and care and within ten years there would be found just what was best for them, and the disease would be checked. But they are still vaccinating our young children and cases are breaking out every day."

The platform was amended as noted, but even before the whole could be passed there was some question as to how the committees recommended were to be chosen, some delegates wanting representation from other islands on the committees. Wilcox answered one objector, who wanted some pronouncement direct as to the county bill, that the bill would take time to prepare and it would be one of those which would be shaped by the committee on laws. The two committees recommended were then named by the chairman as follows:

On reception and entertainment of the commission—Prince Cupid, D. Kalauokalani, D. Kanuha, J. M. Poepeo and Jesse P. Makainai.

On the preparation of bills—E. Cayless, John Wise, J. M. Poepeo, C. A. Long, John Emmelhuth.

As the report of the reorganization committee was not yet ready to offer there was a further delay and Chairman Kalauokalani said that there were the two new delegates who arrived in the ship in the morning, who would be called upon to address the convention. He then introduced his son, who spoke at some length, laying stress upon the necessity for unity of purpose and determination to stick together. He said the lahui had plenty of friends in Congress and all that was necessary to overcome the crowd which was now in possession of the Government was to stand firm, have no ill feeling for any other man, and be ready for any service for the good of the country and people. He said he was not ashamed to say that he knew that every one did not have the right heart to make them pull together. There were, he insisted, enemies of the people at Washington who were working to keep the people out of their rights, and to prevent them from getting what they should have. He said Cayless had more power at the capital than Governor Dole, for the heads of the Government had taken the power away from Dole and given it to Cayless. People here had tried to have the right to vote taken from the Hawaiians, but Wilcox and Cayless had fought for it and had won.

It took Cayless some time to get ready to speak, as he could not find the interpreter that he wanted for a time. He began by explaining that he had been suffering from a cold and could not speak long. He went on in something of this fashion, speaking rapidly and at times failing to permit interpretation:

"There are a great many things the Home Rulers want to know and should know; very many that their enemies

(Continued on Page 4.)

## PLATFORM AS SUMMARY OF HOME RULE PRINCIPLES

Multiple Government Follows Declarations on Many Points, With Preamble of General Dissent.

The Home Rule party declares by its delegates here assembled that we do believe in the Declaration of Independence framed by Thomas Jefferson, and we further declare our implicit confidence in the constitution of the United States, on which the foundation of our Organic Act was based.

We condemn the action of the Executive at all times and places when and where he oversteps his prerogatives, and we hereby declare our opposition to all agreements made by him without the sanction of the Legislature.

We declare the remarks made by the Executive of this Territory during his trip abroad in relation to the internal affairs of this Territory to be libels of the worst kind on the voters of these Islands.

We ask of the Congress of the United States an appropriation sufficient for the erection of custom houses, postoffices, where suitable, reformatory schools, insane asylums, homes and schools for the care and education of the children of the lepers, and light-houses of the latest pattern in all places where ships constantly enter.

We approve of all demands by the Federal Government for lands in the Territory suitable for all purposes it may have in contemplation.

We pledge our candidates for the legislature to support bills relating to the following:

## CAN ALIENS BE FISHERMEN HERE?

Question Raised As to Their Right.

## BEFORE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Japanese Fishermen Alleged to be in Collusion With Chinese Against Natives.

Collector of Customs Stackable has been asked to prevent Japanese and other fishermen from taking fish from these Islands, on the plea that they are not citizens of the United States, and the matter has been referred to United States Attorney Breckons for investigation.

The complaint referred to was made by H. J. Bray, a fish dealer, who charges also that Japanese and Chinese are in collusion to drive the native fishermen out of business.

The question raised is an interesting one. The section of the organic act upon which Bray probably bases his conclusions is that which says: "All fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial inclosure shall be free to all citizens of the United States." The act does not say that others not citizens are excluded, but that is inferred possibly from the wording. The construction of the statute will be an interesting one for Mr. Breckons, who as yet has not acted upon it. The following is the communication to the United States Attorney from Bray:

July 9, 1902.

To District Attorney:  
Dear Sir:—In conversation with the Collector of Customs as to illegal fishing by aliens in the waters surrounding the different islands, at his suggestion would ask you to give me your ruling on the two questions following:

Are any persons other than citizens of the United States allowed to catch fish for the purpose of sale or barter inside the three-mile limit in open waters?

Is it legal for persons not citizens of the United States catching fish outside the three-mile limit to bring such fish for sale to any port on the islands without having proper clearance and paying duty on such fish?

It is a fact that from one ton to three tons daily are brought into this market alone on which no entry or duty is paid by Japanese fishing boats, and by collusion with the Chinese they are trying to drive the native fishermen out entirely.

Your reply will oblige.

Yours respectfully,

H. J. BRAY.

## FIRE CLAIMS AND COINAGE BILLS FAIL

House Proves Fatal to Both of These Hawaiian Measures But Senate Sends a Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1902.  
The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii, Per S. S. Sonoma from San Francisco, Cal.  
Fire claims failed in House. Coinage bill also failed. Senate committee appointed to visit Honolulu.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## THE KING GETTING BETTER

LONDON, July 2.—The following bulletin was issued regarding King Edward's condition at 10 o'clock this morning, from Buckingham Palace:

"The King has slept well and nothing has occurred to mar the excellent progress His Majesty is now making."

"TREVES,"

"LAKING,"

"BARLOW."

## WARRANTS WILL SOON BE ISSUED

Defeat of Fire Claim Bill Will Not Interfere With Commission.

The news of the defeat of the fire claims appropriation in Congress caused consternation in Honolulu yesterday, as it was expected that the Sonoma would bring a report of the successful outcome of the fight for a million dollars.

The certificates of award will now probably be given out within a few days as there is nothing to hinder this now. The warrants will be given out on presentation of the certificates to the auditor, but will not be paid by the Treasurer. Instead, Treasurer Wright said yesterday that the warrants would probably be registered upon presentation to him and draw 5 per cent interest until paid.

About 21,000 warrants are ready to be given out by the Auditor. They are in three series providing payment in two and three years. The warrants bear date of August 5th and the first is payable at that time.

The fact that warrants are issued will not interfere with the chances of an appropriation from Congress at the next session, as probably no payment will be made until after the December term.

## Junket Trip to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Mitchell today succeeded in passing through the Senate his resolution providing for a junket to Hawaii by the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. The trip will be made during the summer, and the committee is expected to report the condition of Hawaii at the next session. The expenses are to be paid out of that elastic fund known as the "contingent expenses of the Senate."

## Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Amid a scene of enthusiasm that has not been paralleled since the exciting and stirring days of the Spanish war, Speaker Henderson, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, declared the House of Representatives adjourned without day. In doing so he said that no House of Representatives since the adoption of the Constitution had done as much work as this one.

## Date of the Coronation.

LONDON, June 30.—The colonial troops, which are to be reviewed tomorrow, have been invited to remain in England for the present. This is taken as indicative that the officials are considering the coronation of King Edward taking place earlier than hitherto anticipated.

## WORLD'S NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

The escaped Oregon convicts are still at large.

Mt. Pelee is still active but doing no damage.

War among steel trust magnates is threatened.

General Cronje has taken the oath of allegiance to England.

Russian troops fired on a St. Petersburg mob, killing many.

Senator Elkins spoke in Congress agitating Cuban annexation.

Mrs. Carrie Nation is to join the Dowry colony in Chicago.

Cape Haytien is being bombarded by rebels according to report.

A strike on the Union Pacific threatens to tie up the railroad.

Lillian Langtry's daughter was married to Ian Malcolm in London.

Rains in the middle west caused damage which may reach into millions.

A reinterment of the remains of Jesse James was made at Kearney, Mo.

Waldorf Astor may marry Lady Edith Villiers, daughter of an earl.

The Philippine bill passed providing a civil government for the islands.

Three Oakland men were indicted on a charge of defrauding the county.

Governor Gage's libel suit against the Call will be tried in San Francisco.

The new battleships of the Navy Department will be of immense tonnage.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn has started for England with Lord Pauncefote's body.

Bandits surrounded and killed two deputies who were trying to arrest them.

Mechanics and farmers of Europe are to be brought to New England for colonization.

Big trees in Tuolumne county, California, are said to be in danger from forest fires.

Ellis Island, the immigration station at New York, has been taken from political control.

As a result of the adoption of the Philippines bill the force in the islands will be reduced to 18,000 men.

The Czar will hear two hundred of his subjects from all classes in order to secure information to correct existing evils.

John M. Burke, a retired New York merchant, has given \$4,000,000 to found a hospital for convalescents and sick persons.

The first death in the anthracite strike has been reported from Wilkes-Barre, where an Italian was killed by a special.

There is another civil war in Hayti and the gunboat Marietta has been ordered to the scene to protect American interests.

It is said that President Roosevelt will call a special session of Congress before December to consider Cuban reciprocity.

A four-days service from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans has been established by the Rock Island and Pennsylvania railroads.

The government has sued those implicated in the New York silk frauds for \$1,500,000, out of which it is alleged the customs were defrauded.

The Congressional investigating committee reported that charges of bribery in connection with the Danish West Indies purchase were without foundation.

Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee, says the expenditures of last session were \$76,348,318. The Democrats say that the figures are over a billion dollars.

General Wood has given an account of his administration as governor of Cuba, showing expenditures of \$15,625 in advocating reciprocity. Most of the money went to newspapers and periodicals.

An Earlier Cable.

Mackay's cable company proposes to lay a cable across the Pacific a year earlier than was contemplated and give the Government the benefit of reduced rates in exchange for the information developed in the surveys made by the U. S. steamship Nero for a practicable cable route. The proposition will probably be accepted by the Navy Department.